Newport Mercury.

[1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1800. [No. 1974.]

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

STONE WALL.

Any Person willing to contract for building *by the Rod*, about 1 or 200 Rods of lawful Wall (on this Farm) may hear of Employment by applying to the Subscriber.

They will have the Stones to dig out of a Quarry (literally above Ground) and to cart the same to the spot—the Work to be finished during the Course of the present Summer.

S. ELAM.

Portsmouth, 1st Feb. 1800.

N. B. If the Persons who may be Employed, give Satisfaction, and think it an Object to engage further, it is very probable they will have Work during the whole Season.

To FARMERS.

Wanted a sober, industrious Man, of good Character, who understands the farming Business and the Care of Cattle, to have the Management (under myself) of the Farm I live upon.—Any Person of this Description, willing to engage themselves by the Month or Year, may hear of Employment, by applying to

S. ELAM.

Portsmouth, 1st Feb. 1800.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET,

A Farm in Point-Judith, South-Kingstown. For Particulars inquire of

HENRY POTTER.

Newport, Feb. 3, 1800.

BENJAMIN HADWEN

Has just received, and has for Sale at his Store in Thames-street, Corner of the Old Church-Lane,

A fresh Assortment of

FALL and WINTER GOODS.

Newport, 2d of 12th Month, 1799.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

LOST, a Post-Note, No. 1258, drawn by the Bank of New-York, in Favour of JAMES NOYES, dated March 25, 1799, for *Five Hundred and Seventy-six Dollars and* 14-100*ths*, which Note was indorsed by Samuel Reynolds, in a Letter directed to James Noyes, Westerly, Rhode-Island, and under Cover to Rowse Babcock, Post-Master, Westerly, and put into the Post-Office in New-York, on the 26th of March, 1799, since which, Nothing can be discovered of the Note or Letter.——Any Person finding said Note, and returning it to Samuel Reynolds, Merchant, New-York, or to Doctor James Noyes, Westerly, shall receive the above Reward.—Payment is stopped at the Bank, therefore it cannot be of Use to any Person.

Westerly, Dec. 5, 1799.

NEWPORT and *NEW-LONDON*

New Line of STAGES:

From New-London to Newport, twice a Week, through Groton, Stonington, Westerly, Charlestown, and South-Kingstown, &c.

(FOR THE WINTR SEASON)

—*AS FOLLOWS*:—

Leave New-London, Mondays and Thursdays, at 9, A. M.

Arrive at Newport, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 12, A.,M.

RETURNING,

Leave Newport, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 2, P. M.

Arrive at New-London, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 6, P. M.

EACH Passenger pays from New-London Ferry to Narraganset Ferry, Three Dollars the Remainder of the Road pays Fourpence Halfpenny per Mile, and are allowed Fourteen Pounds Baggage, each :——One Hundred Pounds extra Baggage pays the same as a Passenger.

Passengers at *Newport* may apply to Mr. *Townsend's*; and at *New-London*, at Mr. *Frink's* Tavern, where the Driver will call previous to his leaving those Places.

ALL Favours will be gratefully received, and thankfully acknowledged, by the Public's obedient and very humble Servants,

PETER CRARY & CO.

Stonington-Port, October 21, 1799.

M. DESFORGES

Always anxious to preserve the Confidence with which he has been honoured, from the first Moment of his Arrival in Newport, respectfully informs the Inhabitants thereof and its Vicinity, that he is determined to reside in this Town, if a sufficient Number should apply, all the ensuing Spring and Summer; and will continue to teach the useful Accomplishments of Dancing, and the French Language, on the following Terms:

DANCING.

The Dancing Quarter will be composed of Thirty Lessons, Three Times a Week, for which each Scholar will pay Ten Dollars free of any Entrance.——The Academy will be open every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday Mornings, at Ten o'Clock precisely, for Ladies; and the same Days, at Five o'Clock in the Evening, for Gentlemen.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

Three Lessons a Week, every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, from Six to Nine o'Clock in the Evening; Three Dollars a Month free of any other Expence, for those who will attend at M. D's Academy.

Private Lessons, Three Times a Week, Four Dollars a Month.

M. D. is happy to acquaint his Employers, and those who incline to be instructed under his Care, that in Addition to the great Variety of his own Steps, he has been favoured by a French Gentleman (who has received the most eminent Education) with a great Number of new and very elegant Steps:—Likewise the last Kind of Dancing in France and England, which will be soon adopted in the great Cities of this Continent.

Those Persons who have already subcribed, and those who should be pleased to enlarge the Number of M. Desforges' Pupils, may rest assured, that he will neglect Nothing, in future, to merit a Continuance of the Encouragement with which he has been heretofore honoured.

Newport, Feb. 3, 1800.

ROBERT LAWTON

Respectfully informs his old Customers, his Friends, and the Public, that he has just received, and has for Sale, at his Store in Thames-street, Three Doors below the Post-Office,

AN elegant Variety of fashionable GOODS, adapted to the approaching Season;—which are, in Addition to his former beautiful Assortment of Satins, India Lutestrings, Modes, Calicoes, Chintzes, Linens, Ladies Hats, &c. &c.

All which Goods will be sold at a very low Advance.

Those who will please to call at his Store, he flatters himself, will not be disappointed in the Quality of his Goods, the Prices of them, or the Treatment they will receive.

Newport, Nov. 26, 1799.

FOR SALE, BY

GODFREY WENWOOD,

NEW superfine and common Flour per Barrel—Middlings Ditto—Mistic Tile, per Dozen—and Blown Salt, per Bushel or less Quantity.

Newport, Oct. 7, 1799.

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,

Have for Sale at their Store on Banister's Wharf,

BROWN SUGAR by the Hogshead or Barrel; 4th Proof Jamaica Rum by the Hogshead; Molasses by the Hogshead; Flour by the Barrel; Prime Pork by Ditto; prime and Cargo Beef by Ditto; Pimento by the Bag; Rosin by the Barrel; Powder by the Cask; Sheathing Paper by the Hundred; Salt petre'd Hams; Candles by the Box; and a few Gin-Cases.

—ALSO—

LIQUORS, of the best Kind, a general Assortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Assortment of which they propose to be constantly supplied with.——Fishing Parties, Masters of Packets, Passengers, &c. may be supplied at said Store on the shortest Notice, with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Feb. 4, 1800.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

Informs the Public, and his Friends and Customers in general.

That he has just received,

A new Supply of GOODS,—suitable for the present Season, well assorted, by Wholesale and Retail, cheap for Cash, in Thames-street, opposite Mr. Robert Stevens's.

Newport, 3d December, 1799.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

GOOD Retailing Surinam and Havanna MOLASSES, by the Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Island Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel; Mess and prime Pork and Beef by the Barrel; Rice by the Cask; Whale Oil by the Ton; Rock Salt by the Hundred Bushels, or less Quantity; Pilot Bread by the Barrel; and Two Pair of Three-Pound Cannon, with all their Apparatus complete.

Newport, July 29, 1799.

C. FOWLER & Company,

HAVE FOR SALE,

30,000 Wt. Hispaniola Coffee,
4000 Wt. Cotton,
300 Bolts Russia and Ravens Duck,
2 Hogsheads Virginia Tobacco,
30 Crates of CROCKERY:—Containing a great Variety of Cream coloured and figured WARE.

Together with a general Assortment of

GROCERIES,

And a constant Supply of Superfine and Common

FLOUR,

per Quantity or single Barrel.

Shopkeepers in Town and Country, are invited to call at the above Store for Supplies, where they may depend on being furnished on the most reasonable Terms.

Newport, Jan. 20, 1800.

FRESH RAISINS.

A few Casks for Sale, by

NATHAN B. MILLER.

December 10, 1799.

JOHN BAKER

Has for Sale at his STORE, on Banister's Wharf,

A General Assortment of GROCERIES, of the first Quality.

Captains of Vessels and others supplied with SEA-STORES, on the shortest Notice.

Those who will please to favour him with their Custom, may rely upon supplying themselves with any Article in his Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reasonable a Rate, as at any Store in Newport.

He returns his sincere Thanks to his Customers and the Public for past, and solicits future Favours.

Newport, April 29, 1799.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease, Prussian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Brushes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Brushes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varnish.
Black Ditto.
Window Glass & Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the shortest Notice, with Directions to use them.

Newport, May 24, 1799.

OFFICIAL RUSSIAN PAPERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, (RUSSIA) Nov. 15.

AN Extraordinary Supplement to our Court Gazette contains Official accounts from Prince Italiskoi, Count Suwarrow, concerning the operations of his Army after it had quitted Italy, and its penetrating through Switzerland to Felkirch, of which the following is an abstract:

"*Feldkirch, October* 3, *Old Style.*

"When we separated from the Austrians on the 31st of August, near Tortona, I demanded of the Austrian General of Cavalry, Melas, a sufficient quantity of mules; but he only supplied me with a sufficient quantity for our heavy artillery, and refused to let me have more, assuring me that at Bellinzona, which leads to Mount St. Gothard, I should find every thing requisite for the march of the Army. Thus we were obliged to have our necessary baggage conveyed to the Lucco di Como. After as rapid a march as the mountains would permit us, we arrived at Taverna, ten wersles from Bellinzona, and found not a single mule. The Austrian General Teller and his Commissaries deceived us by their shameful equivocal promises, and we lost the fifth day at Taverna, without being able to do any thing.—This state of inactivity gave the enemy time to collect his forces, and to take the necessary steps to endanger our situation.

"In this helpless state we had no other refuge than to employ the horses of the Cossacks instead of mules, as advised by His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine Pawlowich. At length, 400 mules, with their drivers, arrived, who were, however, only hired as far as Bellinzona; on learning which, we entered into a fresh agreement with them, to ensure their assistance as long as we might have occasion for it.

"Our Army left the Frontiers of Italy regretted by all the Inhabitants, (but with the glory of having liberated that Country,) and traversed a chain of dreadful Mountains—Here Mount St. Gothard, the Colossus among Mountains, surrounded by clouds impregnated with thunder, presents itself to our view; there, the Vogel Mountain, striving as it were to eclipse the former in terrific grandeur! All dangers; all obstacles, are surmounted; and amidst the combat of elements, the enemy cannot stand against the brave Army which suddenly appears on this new theatre; every where they are driven back. Your Imperial Majesty's Troops penetrated the dark mountain-cavern of Urseren, and made themselves masters of the bridge, which is formed by two mountains, and justly bears the name of Devil's Bridge; though the enemy had destroyed it, yet it could not stop the progress of the victorious Troops; boards were tied together with the Officers' scarfs, and along that bridge the Troops threw themselves from the highest precipices into tremendous abysses, fell in with the enemy, and defeated them wherever it was possible to come up with them.

"It now remained for our Troops to climb Mount Winter, the summit of which is covered with everlasting snow, and whose naked rocks surpass every other in steepness. Almost buried in mud, they were obliged to ascend through cataracts rolling down with dreadful impetuosity, hurling with irresistable force huge fragments of rocks and masses of snow and clay, by which numbers of men and horses were impelled down the gaping caverns, were some found their graves, and others were saved with the greatest difficulty. It is beyond the powers of language to paint this awful spectacle of nature with all its horrors."

(Here follow circumstantial details of the different Actions in Switzerland, already known to the public; among other things, the report says—"Gen. Massena, who was defeated on the birthday of his Imperial Majesty, saved himself by flight. Prince Gortschakow was wounded in the head by a bullet, and Prince Bagration received a grape-shot wound. The Grand Duke Constantine greatly distinguished himself; he animated the Army by his example, and gave useful and salutary councils.")

(From the Court Gazette.)

Major-General Hessen, from the head-quarters at Zypser Schleusen:

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S. ELAM.

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Newport, April 29, 1799.

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HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
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Spanish Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease, Prussian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
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(From the Court Gazette.)

Major-General Hessen, from the head-quarters at Zypser Schleusen:

"I humbly acquaint your Imperial Majesty, that on the 4th Sept. I arrived from Yarmouth with the first division of troops

before the Texel. We diſembarked immediately in row-boats, and landed all our troops on the 6th at the Helder, though in a violent gale of wind. Gen. Herman was arrived before me, and was at the diſtance of 35 werſts from the Helder, towards Alkmaar. By his orders, I joined him on the 7th; and on the 8th, in the morning, at 4 o'clock, we proceeded in three columns, and attacked the enemy with a bravery only characteriſtic of your Majeſty's ſubjects.—We drove him from three ſtrong entrenchments, took all the batteries with the bayonet, and entered three ſtrong villages, with the town of Bergen. We had already taken 14 pieces of cannon, about 1000 priſoners, and killed upwards of 2000 of the enemy. However, all our ammunition being exhauſted, we could no longer carry on offenſive operations againſt a numerous enemy, who employed all his forces againſt us, who forced the right wing of our allies, who intended to attack at the ſame time, but who, from cauſes unknown to me, were two hours too late, which conſiderably injured the victory which we had already gained. Lieut. General Herman was made priſoner. I cannot conceal from you, moſt gracious Sovereign, that the troops of your Majeſty are in want of the moſt neceſſary articles. I will not, however, pretend to ſay, that this is owing to the want of care of our allies, but rather to their late arrangements, when, contrary to the firſt plan, they landed all the troops, their own as well as ours, in a crowd, ſo that it was impoſſible the ſmall tract of ground which we occupied could furniſh us with proviſions, and we are under the neceſſity to wait for ſupplies from England. We were in want of ſufficient artillery and horſes, and the troops were not yet recovered from a violent ſea-ſickneſs. Our ammunition being exhauſted, we had no means of attack and defence, but the bayonet; but through the extreme fatigue of our troops, their retreat began in confuſion. The Commander in Chief being a priſoner, Lt. Gen. Shebezow killed, and Major-Gen. Suthof wounded, the chief command devolved on me. I ſtrove to collect our troops, and retired to our firſt advantageous poſition in ſuch a manner that the enemy found it impoſſible to follow. Our whole loſs, in killed, wounded and priſoners, amounts to about 3000 men, but the enemy has loſt many more; the priſoners taken by the Engliſh and ourſelves, amounting to above 3000 men, &c"

"*Taverne, Oct.* 6, 1799.

NEW TITLE for SUWARROW.

The following is the Ukaſe by which Prince Suwarrow is appointed Generaliſſimo of all the Troops:

"*To the Generaliſſimo of all the Imperial Ruſſian Troops, Prince Alexander Waſiljewitſch, Italiſkoi, Count Suwarrow.*

"October 9, 1799.

"Every where the enemies of your country have been vanquiſhed by you; only one degree of glory was left for you to acquire—to conquer Nature herſelf; and now ſhe alſo ſubmits to your proweſs. By your laſt victory over the enemy of religion, you have likewiſe cruſhed the artifices of his Allies, whom malice and envy had armed againſt you. I now beſtow on you the only reward that remains for me to prove my gratitude; and in promoting you to the higheſt rank which is reſerved for honor and bravery, I beſtow it on the firſt General of the preſent and of paſt ages."

PARIS, Nov. 15.

Letter from General Vaubois, Commander in Chief in the islands of Malta and Goze, to the War Minister.

Malta, October 20.

We are blocked up by ſea by four Portugueſe and three Engliſh ſhips of the line, two frigates, two corvettes, and two brigs; ſome Engliſh troops, and the inhabitants beſiege us by land. They have greatly ſlackened their fire; now and then, however, they throw bombs and howitzers, which are chiefly directed againſt the ſhips, which they endeavour to deſtroy; but which, by the precautions we have taken, have not, hitherto, been injured. We have rendered the works of the fortifications eaſy for the ſervice —The General of artillery, d'Hennezel, and Capt. Bollot, have performed ſurprizing works in the arſenal, in reparations and new conſtructions.

The ceſſation of ſickneſs, has produced a moſt ſtriking effect on the ſoldiers; their ardour and deſire to preſerve Malta, are at their height. The garriſon, I dare aſſure you, is inflimable. M. de Nazza, the chief of the Portugueſe ſquadron, and Alexander Ball, a Captain of a ſhip, who commands the Engliſh, has ſummoned me repeatedly. I anſwered like a republican. At length they demanded an interview with me: I reflected; I ſaw on their part only a mark of weakneſs, a deſire to ſeduce me, and to tell us a thouſand abſurdities about the war in Italy.—I thought that, to make this circumſtance turn to their confuſion, I might conſent to it, receive them in the midſt of my ſtaff, in a fort where they would ſee nothing, with the gate open, and ſtun their ears with the acclamations of the ſoldiers: crying, Malta or death! We will rather periſh all on the ramparts, than capitulate!"—In ſhort, I ſucceeded to my wiſh; they were not able to utter a word of what they intended to ſay; we overloaded them with politeneſs. However, to return, they were obliged to go through a double line of ſoldiers, crying out as loud as they could, and inviting them to attempt the aſſault. The garriſon of the town echoed theſe cries, the drums beating Ca ira, and the whole without being arranged, and through enthuſiaſm.

We ſhuddered on hearing of the diſaſters in Italy, but it only excited our patriotiſm. The diſpoſition of the people is improving here; I ſhall employ all my efforts to keep it up. The ſervice is extremely fatiguing; but no volunteer has made the leaſt complaint. The importance of Malta is felt; and I hope that this place will continue to be defended with the greateſt courage.

November 16.

Citizen Alexander Berthier Miniſter of war, has given orders that General Latour Foiſſac, who ſo ſhamefully ſurrendered Mantua to the enemy, ſhall be tried for contumacy.

The conſulate called to the ſitting of yeſterday, Talleyrand, Volney and Rœderer. Buonaparte thanked them, in the name of the conſulate, for their devotion and important ſervices. He added, it was the intention of government to employ their talents ſoon, and to name them to a conſulative commiſſion, or ſort of Council of State.

November 21.

Vice-Adm. Bruix is denominated Chief of the Council of the French Admiralty.—It appears to be the intention of this Council, to demand the abolition of the trial by jury; to which privilege, the inſubordination among the French ſeamen is attributed.—"On land," ſays the Conſul Buonaparte, "an undiſciplined bravery may ſometimes be the means of victory—but never by ſea."

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Aid-de-Camp of Gen. Knox arrived early yeſterday morning with Deſpatches from the General at Paris. It was immediately rumoured that theſe deſpatches contained a propoſition from the new Conſulate for Peace. Nothing is more likely than this report. General Knox, to whoſe intelligent and manly addreſs we are indebted for the generoſity of the Convention, would moſt naturally be applied to by Buonaparte and Sieyes to communicate to the Britiſh Court their deſire to open a negociation for Peace. It is happy for England that we have appointed ſo able and ſo honorable an agent.

Buonaparte's candid declaration to the Council of Elders, that the Conſtitution was nothing but an empty ſound, is ſomething in the ſpirit of Col. Pride's waggiſh remark when he purged the Parliament. A member having remonſtrated and ſaid that they wiſhed to ſeek the Lord in the Houſe of Commons, the Colonel deſired them to go elſewhere, as the Lord had not been in that place for ſeveral years!

Mr. Burke, in one of his Treatiſes on French affairs, repreſents the Abbe Sieyes as having pigeon holes, with Conſtitutions of all kinds ready made, ticketed and ſorted—ſome with Executive Directories, and ſome without. Some with Councils, and ſome without. We ſhall probably ſoon have an opportunity of ſeeing ſome more of the Abbe's Works. Of the Abbe it may be ſaid what Butler ſays of a Politician in his time—

He has ſeen five governments run down;
And had a hand in every one.
And by trepanning the old to ruin,
Still made his intereſt with the new one.

The total diſuſe of hair-powder in this country will probably become a neceſſary meaſure, and ought to be enjoined by authority.—Beſides the temporary aid it may give, in the preſent ſcarcity of wheat, it will rid the public of a moſt invidious tax, which we believe, has never greatly beneſited the revenue.

In one ſhape or other, Buonaparte ſeems determined to draw the attention of the World upon him.—What muſt the Chriſtian Knight think of ſuch a man?—Or, is it not fairer to ſuppoſe, that he has been all this while fighting, with the *Devil* in the ſhape of a French General?

Government have received official accounts of the battles in Italy, on the 4th and 5th of Nov. By theſe it appears that the French loſt in theſe two days, between 4 and 5000 killed and wounded, 4000 taken priſoners, including an Adj. Gen. and 70 Staff and Superior Officers. The Auſtrians loſt 1600. On the 10th, 12th, and 13th, there were alſo battles. The French removed their head-quarters from Coni to Pietra.

Ancona ſurrendered on the 13th Nov.—The garriſon conſiſted of 6 Generals of Brigade beſides the Commandant, 23 Staff Officers, 202 Commiſſioned officers, 2599 non commiſſioned officers and privates.—They became priſoners of war to the Auſtrians.—There were found in the place 585 cannon, 32,294 lbs. gun-powder, 4400 ſmall arms, in the harbour a ſhip of 70 guns, and 2 of 64, beſides ſmall privateers.

November 30.

OFFICIAL COPY.

The underſigned, Secretary of State, has received his Majeſty's command, to inform Mr. KING, That his Majeſty has judged it expedient, to ſuſpend, for the preſent, the blockade of all the Ports in the *United Provinces*, which was eſtabliſhed by his Majeſty's orders, and which was announced to Mr. KING by the underſigned, in his Note, dated March 21ſt.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

Downing-Street, Nov. 27, 1799.

Extract of a letter from on board one of his Majeſty's ſhips, dated off Breſt, Nov. 18, 1799.

"We looked into Breſt this morning, and found our enemies completely inactive. The Spaniards have their yards and topmaſts ſtruck. We were in very cloſe, and counted fifteen of the French ſhips dreſſed with flags as if they had obtained ſome great victory; but having brought too a fiſhing boat, the people informed us that Buonaparte had overthrown the Directory, had taken on himſelf the Executive Government to the great joy of the people throughout France, and that he promiſed them peace with Europe. The batteries have not lately fired upon us. The fiſhermen tell us the troops are all gone againſt the Chouans, who laſt week ſtormed Quimper, and liberated the priſoners. The ſeamen are doing garriſon duty, and the Spaniards are in the town of Breſt. This our own obſervation confirms, as we have not ſeen a ſoldier in a battery this day.—They add, that the ſeamen are not paid, and that they deſert very faſt."

December 1.

Buonaparte lately attended the ſitting of the National Inſtitute, at Paris. He made a ſpeech, and gave a variety of details reſpecting the preſent ſtate of Egypt, and its ancient monuments. He ſtated, that the canal of Suez, which joined the two ſeas had exiſted; that it is even poſſible to reeſtabliſh it from the ruins which ſtill remain, and that he had cauſed plans and ſurveys to be made for that great work.—Theſe plans and ſurveys were ſpeedily to be brought to Par is by an engineer to whom he had confided the buſineſs.

Buonaparte is ſaid to have given to his wife a valuable triangular diamond buckle, which he received in Egypt for protecting a caravan; the Citizeneſs wearing it as a ceſtus, has made the faſhion general through France.

Madame La Fayette, having lately waited upon Buonaparte, was aſked by the General how her huſband did ſince he had regained his liberty. She anſwered, "Separated from his country, the reſt of Europe is ſtill but a priſon to him."

December 13.

The Auſtrians are ſucceſsful. After the battle of Nov. 4, at Genola, the French column under Victor, was driven from Mondovi to Suſonna and Finale. Grenier's column was forced from Borgo St. Dalmazzo to Robilante—and the Auſtrians ſtill purſuing. The Auſtrians vigorouſly beſiege Coni, and have taken Lemone and Orma; and it is alſo ſaid, they have taken Col di Tendo. It is added, that the French have been routed in the vallies of Maira, and that the Auſtrians have advanced beyond their frontiers—Reinforcements are marching to General Melas.

In Switzerland, there has been no armiſtice, as reported. Maſſena, is inclining towards Suabia. After poſſeſſing the Griſon country, he evacuated it, for want of proviſions. The Auſtrian Army oppoſed to him, has been reinforced; and contemplated to relieve Philipſburg again.

The Auſtrian Gen. Kray is to have the Chief Command of the Army deſigned to operate againſt Switzerland.

Prior to the 6th of Nov. the French Army of the Rhine, had advanced from Manheim, defeating the Auſtrians, and taking poſſeſſion of Carlſrue, Durlach, Pforzheim, Heilborn, Laufen, and Bieſighem; and Phillipſburg was beſieged. On the 6th and 7th the French were defeated, driven to Manheim, and Phillipſburg relieved. The French loſt 2000 killed and 900 priſoners. Their Gen. Ney, was wounded.

When Cromwell diſſolved the Engliſh Parliament by that *ſharp inſtrument* called the *bayonet*, he told one member that he was a *drunkard*, another that he was an *adulterer*, and a third that he was an *extortioner*, &c.—Buonaparte, though he has very accurately followed the example of our uſurper in other reſpects, did not chooſe to adopt this form. In modern days indeed ſuch *charges* are conſidered as rather *unparliamentary*.

The Engliſh, during the Commonwealth, were ſo rejoiced at the diſſolution of the Rump Parliment, that every family dreſſ'd a *Rump* of *Beef*, or at leaſt thoſe who could not procure that joint, had others cut into that form. It would not be difficult for the French to characize in this way the *miſerable remnant* of their repreſentation.—*Whipt-Syllabub* itſelf would be of too much *ſolidity!*

CONGRESS
OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Thurſday, January 30.

The Clerk proceeded to the third reading of the bill intitled "An act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," when

Mr. Marſhall moved that it be re-committed to a committee of the whole houſe; which was carried, ayes 51, noes 34—and the houſe immediately reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on ſaid bill, Mr. Morris in the chair.

After adding three new ſections to the bill, propoſed by Mr. Marſhall,

Mr. Nicholas moved the following:

And be it further enacted, That this act ſhall continue in force during the term of *two* years, and from thence to the end of the next ſeſſion of Congreſs thereafter, and no longer.

Mr. Harper moved to ſtrike out the word "*two*" which was carried, 55 members riſing in the affirmative.

Mr. Smith then moved to fill the blank with the word "ten." Ayes 44—Noes 56.

It was then moved to inſert "ſeven" which was alſo loſt. Ayes 43—Noes 52.

Mr. Harper then moved to fill the blank with the word "five" which was agreed to; 63 members riſing in favour of it.

Mr. Bayard moved the following amendment to the ſection, which was agreed to, viz. "Provided that the expiration of this act ſhall not prevent the complete execution of any commiſſion which may have been previouſly thereto iſſued."

The queſtion upon the ſection as amended was then put and carried; 58 members riſing in favour of it.

On motion of Mr. Macon, all that part of the tenth ſection, which gave the aſſignees the power of recovering property ſold by the bankrupt, within a certain period, upon refunding the purchaſe money, was ſtruck out.

After making an amendment propoſed by Mr. Livingſton, to fix a day certain, on which the act ſhould go into execution, the committee roſe, and reported the amendment, and the houſe adjourned.

Friday, January 31.

The Houſe proceeded to the conſideration of the amendments reported by the committee of the whole yeſterday, to the bill entitled "An act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States."—and upon the queſtion, will the Houſe agree to the amendment fixing a day certain on which the act ſhall go into operation, it paſſed in the affirmative—ayes 37, noes 36.

Mr. Livingſton moved the 1ſt day of June next—which was carried—ayes 46, noes 34.

Mr. Jones ſaid, he wiſhed to try the principle of the bill, he would move that the further conſideration of it be poſtponed till the 1ſt Monday in December next—and proceeded to give his reaſons why he conceived the bill ought to be rejected.

Mr. Bayard ſaid, he believed this a very improper time to diſcuſs the bill, and thought it ought to go to a third reading, when gentlemen would have the ſubject more fully before them—he therefore moved the previous queſtion.

After ſome debate, the previous queſtion to wit: "ſhall the main queſtion (for poſtponing the bill) be now put," it paſſed in the negative, Ayes 41, Noes 56.

On motion of Mr. Marſhall, an amendment was introduced in the bill, giving the bankrupt authority to demand the impannelling of a Jury, before the diſtrict judge, for the purpoſe of inquiring into the facts ſtated in the notice which ſuch bankrupt ſhall receive of the commiſſion iſſued againſt him; and that unleſs ſome one of the facts, ſtated in ſuch notice be found correct, no further proceedings under the commiſſion ſhall be had.

Mr. Stone then moved that the further conſideration of the bill be poſtponed till the 17th Feburary next; Ayes 47, Noes 48.

Mr. Macon moved this day fortnight; ayes 44, noes 50.

And on motion of of Mr. J. Brown, it was poſtponed till the 11th Feb. and the bill as amended ordered to be printed.

Mr. Jones gave notice, he would at that time move a new ſection to the bill, provided that nothing contained in the act ſhould be confirmed to extend any debt or contract committed or made previous to the paſſing of it.

NORFOLK, Jan. 31.

ALARM AT JAMAICA.

Arrived yeſterday the brig Maria, Capt. Livingſton, 23 days from Kingſton, Jamaica. The day before Capt. L. ſailed, martial law was proclaimed through the iſland, in conſequence of the apprehenſion of ſome ſpies, from whom information was obtained of an attack being premeditated. One man had been condemned to death as a ſpy. The Governor had ordered 400 French negroes off, and ſhipping were chartered to carry them to Martinique and Trinidad. Priſoners of war on parole at Kingſton were ordered to be confined in Fort Auguſta,

before the Texel. We disembarked immediately in row-boats, and landed all our troops on the 6th at the Helder, though in a violent gale of wind. Gen. Herman was arrived before me, and was at the distance of 35 wersts from the Helder, towards Alkmaar. By his orders, I joined him on the 7th; and on the 8th, in the morning, at 4 o'clock, we proceeded in three columns, and attacked the enemy with a bravery only characteristic of your Majesty's subjects.—We drove him from three strong entrenchments, took all the batteries with the bayonet, and entered three strong villages, with the town of Bergen. We had already taken 14 pieces of cannon, about 1000 prisoners, and killed upwards of 2000 of the enemy. However, all our ammunition being exhausted, we could no longer carry on offensive operations against a numerous enemy, who employed all his forces against us, who forced the right wing of our allies, who intended to attack at the same time, but who, from causes unknown to me, were two hours too late, which considerably injured the victory which we had already gained. Lieut. General Herman was made prisoner. I cannot conceal from you, most gracious Sovereign, that the troops of your Majesty are in want of the most necessary articles. I will not, however, pretend to say, that this is owing to the want of care of our allies, but rather to their late arrangements, when, contrary to the first plan, they landed all the troops, their own as well as ours, in a crowd, so that it was impossible the small tract of ground which we occupied could furnish us with provisions, and we are under the necessity to wait for supplies from England. We were in want of sufficient artillery and horses, and the troops were not yet recovered from a violent sea-sickness. Our ammunition being exhausted, we had no means of attack and defence, but the bayonet; but through the extreme fatigue of our troops, their retreat began in confusion. The Commander in Chief being a prisoner, Lt. Gen. Shebezow killed, and Major-Gen. Suthof wounded, the chief command devolved on me. I strove to collect our troops, and retired to our first advantageous position in such a manner that the enemy found it impossible to follow. Our whole loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, amounts to about 3000 men, but the enemy has lost many more; the prisoners taken by the English and ourselves, amounting to above 3000 men, &c"

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The following is the Ukase by which Prince Suwarrow is appointed Generalissimo of all the Troops:

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"Every where the enemies of your country have been vanquished by you; only one degree of glory was left for you to acquire—to conquer Nature herself; and now she also submits to your prowess. By your last victory over the enemy of religion, you have likewise crushed the artifices of his Allies, whom malice and envy had armed against you. I now bestow on you the only reward that remains for me to prove my gratitude; and in promoting you to the highest rank which is reserved for honor and bravery, I bestow it on the first General of the present and of past ages."

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Letter from General Vaubois, Commander in Chief in the islands of Malta and Goze, to the War Minister.

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We are blocked up by sea by four Portuguese and three English ships of the line, two frigates, two corvettes, and two brigs; some English troops, and the inhabitants besiege us by land. They have greatly slackened their fire; now and then, however, they throw bombs and howitzers, which are chiefly directed against the ships, which they endeavour to destroy; but which, by the precautions we have taken, have not, hitherto, been injured. We have rendered the works of the fortifications easy for the service—The General of artillery, d'Hennezel, and Capt. Bollot, have performed surprizing works in the arsenal, in reparations and new constructions.

The cessation of sickness, has produced a most striking effect on the soldiers; their ardour and desire to preserve Malta, are at their height. The garrison, I dare assure you, is inestimable. M. de Nazza, the chief of the Portuguese squadron, and Alexander Ball, a Captain of a ship, who commands the English, has summoned me repeatedly. I answered like a republican. At length they demanded an interview with me: I reflected; I saw on their part only a mark of weakness, a desire to seduce me, and to tell us a thousand absurdities about the war in Italy.—I thought that, to make this circumstance turn to their confusion, I might consent to it, receive them in the midst of my staff, in a fort where they would see Cosberg, with the gate open, and stun their ears with the acclamations of the soldiers: crying, Malta or death! We will rather perish all on the ramparts, than capitulate!"—In short, I succeeded to my wish; they were not able to utter a word of what they intended to say; we overloaded them with politeness. However, to return, they were obliged to go through a double line of soldiers, crying out as loud as they could, and inviting them to attempt the assault. The garrison of the town echoed these cries, the drums beating Ca ira, and the whole without being arranged, and through enthusiasm.

We shuddered on hearing of the disasters in Italy, but it only excited our patriotism. The disposition of the people is improving here; I shall employ all my efforts to keep it up. The service is extremely fatiguing; but no volunteer has made the least complaint. The importance of Malta is felt; and I hope that this place will continue to be defended with the greatest courage.

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LONDON, Nov. 25.

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In one shape or other, Buonaparte seems determined to draw the attention of the World upon him.—What must the Christian Knight think of such a man?—Or, is it not fairer to suppose, that he has been all this while fighting, with the *Devil* in the shape of a French General?

Government have received official accounts of the battles in Italy, on the 4th and 5th of Nov. By these it appears that the French lost in these two days, between 4 and 5000 killed and wounded, 4000 taken prisoners, including an Adj. Gen. and 70 Staff and Superior Officers. The Austrians lost 1600. On the 10th, 12th, and 13th, there were also battles. The French removed their head-quarters from Coni to Pietra.

Ancona surrendered on the 13th Nov.—The garrison consisted of 6 Generals of Brigade besides the Commandant, 23 Staff Officers, 202 Commissioned officers, 2599 non commissioned officers and privates.—They became prisoners of war to the Austrians.—There were found in the place 585 cannon, 32,294 lbs. gun-powder, 4400 small arms, in the harbour a ship of 70 guns, and 2 of 64, besides small privateers.

November 30.

OFFICIAL COPY.

The undersigned, Secretary of State, has received his Majesty's command, to inform Mr. KING, That his Majesty has judged it expedient, to suspend, for the present, the blockade of all the Ports in the *United Provinces*, which was established by his Majesty's orders, and which was announced to Mr. KING by the undersigned, in his Note, dated March 21st.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

Downing-Street, Nov. 27, 1799.

Extract of a letter from on board one of his Majesty's ships, dated off Brest, Nov. 18, 1799.

"We looked into Brest this morning, and found our enemies completely inactive. The Spaniards have their yards and topmasts struck. We were in very close, and counted fifteen of the French ships dressed with flags as if they had obtained some great victory; but having brought too a fishing boat, the people informed us that Buonaparte had overthrown the Directory, had taken on himself the Executive Government to the great joy of the people throughout France, and that he promised them peace with Europe. The batteries have not lately fired upon us. The fishermen tell us the troops are all gone against the Chouans, who last week stormed Quimper, and liberated the prisoners. The seamen are doing garrison duty, and the Spaniards are in the town of Brest. This our own observation confirms, as we have not seen a soldier in a battery this day.—They add, that the seamen are not paid, and that they desert very fast."

December 1.

Buonaparte lately attended the sitting of the National Institute, at Paris. He made a speech, and gave a variety of details respecting the present state of Egypt, and its ancient monuments. He stated, that the canal of Suez, which joined the two seas had existed; that it is even possible to re-establish it from the ruins which still remain, and that he had caused plans and surveys to be made for that great work.—These plans and surveys were speedily to be brought to Par is by an engineer to whom he had confided the business.

Buonaparte is said to have given to his wife a valuable triangular diamond buckle, which he received in Egypt for protecting a caravan; the Citizeness wearing it as a cestus, has made the fashion general through France.

Madame La Fayette, having lately waited upon Buonaparte, was asked by the General how her husband did since he had regained his liberty. She answered, "Separated from his country, the rest of Europe is still but a prison to him."

December 13.

The Austrians are successful. After the battle of Nov. 4, at Genola, the French column under Victor, was driven from Mondovi to Sufonna and Finale. Grenier's column was forced from Borgo St. Dalmazzo to Robilante—and the Austrians still pursuing. The Austrians vigorously besiege Coni, and have taken Lemone and Orma; and it is also said, they have taken Col di Tendo. It is added, that the French have been routed in the vallies of Maira, and that the Austrians have advanced beyond their frontiers—Reinforcements are marching to General Melas.

In Switzerland, there has been no armistice, as reported. Massena, is inclining towards Suabia. After possessing the Grison country, he evacuated it, for want of provisions. The Austrian Army opposed to him, has been reinforced; and contemplated to relieve Philipsburg again.

The Austrian Gen. Kray is to have the Chief Command of the Army designed to operate against Switzerland.

Prior to the 6th of Nov. the French Army of the Rhine, had advanced from Manheim, defeating the Austrians, and taking possession of Carlfrue, Durlach, Pforzheim, Heilborn, Laufen, and Biesighem; and Phillipsburg was besieged. On the 6th and 7th the French were defeated, driven to Manheim, and Phillipsburg relieved. The French lost 2000 killed and 900 prisoners. Their Gen. Ney, was wounded.

When Cromwell dissolved the English Parliament by that *sharp instrument* called the *bayonet*, he told one member that he was a *drunkard*, another that he was an *adulterer*, and a third that he was an *extortioner*, &c.—Buonaparte, though he has very accurately followed the example of our usurper in other respects, did not choose to adopt this form. In modern days indeed such *charges* are considered as rather *unparliamentary*.

The English, during the Commonwealth, were so rejoiced at the dissolution of the Rump Parliment, that every family dressed a *Rump* of *Beef*, or at least those who could not procure that joint, had others cut into that form. It would not be difficult for the French to characize in this way the *miserable remnant* of their representation.—*Whipt-Syllabub* itself would be of too much *solidity!*

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, January 30.

The Clerk proceeded to the third reading of the bill intitled "An act to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," when

Mr. Marshall moved that it be re-committed to a committee of the whole house; which was carried, ayes 51, noes 34—and the house immediately resolved itself into a committee of the whole on said bill, Mr. Morris in the chair.

After adding three new sections to the bill, proposed by Mr. Marshall,

Mr. Nicholas moved the following:

And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force during the term of *two* years, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, and no longer.

Mr. Harper moved to strike out the word "*two*" which was carried, 55 members rising in the affirmative.

Mr. Smith then moved to fill the blank with the word "ten." Ayes 44—Noes 56.

It was then moved to insert "seven" which was also lost. Ayes 43—Noes 52.

Mr. Harper then moved to fill the blank with the word "five" which was agreed to; 63 members rising in favour of it.

Mr. Bayard moved the following amendment to the section, which was agreed to, viz. "Provided that the expiration of this act shall not prevent the complete execution of any commission which may have been previously thereto issued."

The question upon the section as amended was then put and carried; 58 members rising in favour of it.

On motion of Mr. Macon, all that part of the tenth section, which gave the assignees the power of recovering property sold by the bankrupt, within a certain period, upon refunding the purchase money, was struck out.

After making an amendment proposed by Mr. Livingston, to fix a day certain, on which the act should go into execution, the committee rose, and reported the amendment, and the house adjourned.

Friday, January 31.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the amendments reported by the committee of the whole yesterday, to the bill entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States."—and upon the question, will the House agree to the amendment fixing a day certain on which the act shall go into operation, it passed in the affirmative—ayes 37, noes 36.

Mr. Livingston moved the 1st day of June next—which was carried—ayes 46, noes 34.

Mr. Jones said, he wished to try the principle of the bill, he would move that the further consideration of it be postponed till the 1st Monday in December next—and proceeded to give his reasons why he conceived the bill ought to be rejected.

Mr. Bayard said, he believed this a very improper time to discuss the bill, and thought it ought to go to a third reading, when gentlemen would have the subject more fully before them—he therefore moved the previous question.

After some debate, the previous question to wit: "shall the main question (for postponing the bill) be now put," it passed in the negative, Ayes 41, Noes 56.

On motion of Mr. Marshall, an amendment was introduced in the bill, giving the bankrupt authority to demand the impannelling of a Jury, before the district judge, for the purpose of inquiring into the facts stated in the notice which such bankrupt shall receive of the commission issued against him; and that unless some one of the facts, stated in such notice be found correct, no further proceedings under the commission shall be had.

Mr. Stone then moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed till the 17th Feburary next; Ayes 47, Noes 48.

Mr. Macon moved this day fortnight; ayes 44, noes 50.

And on motion of of Mr. J. Brown, it was postponed till the 11th Feb. and the bill as amended ordered to be printed.

Mr. Jones gave notice, he would at that time move a new section to the bill, provided that nothing contained in the act should be confirmed to extend any debt or contract committed or made previous to the passing of it.

NORFOLK, Jan. 31.

ALARM AT JAMAICA.

Arrived yesterday the brig Maria, Capt. Livingston, 23 days from Kingston, Jamaica. The day before Capt. L. failed, martial law was proclaimed through the island, in consequence of the apprehension of some spies, from whom information was obtained of an attack being premeditated. One man had been condemned to death as a spy. The Governor had ordered 400 French negroes off, and shipping were chartered to carry them to Martinique and Trinidad. Prisoners of war on parole at Kingston were ordered to be confined in Fort Augusta,

with families excepted, who were however to find good security for their peaceable conduct.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.

The history of Pestilence, lately published by Mr. *Webster*, is executed on a plan somewhat different from what was expected by his friend.—In order to discover whether epidemic diseases are dependant on changes and disturbances in the elements, he gives the history of earthquakes, comets, volcanic eruptions, severe winters, or other unusual seasons; of unusal abundance of insects, failure of crops, and many other things that may possibly be connected with the disorders of animal bodies.

From the history of the seasons which he has given in conjunction with other phenomena, it would seem that very cold and very dry seasons have some connection with discharges of subterraneous fire. Whether his conjectures on this head are well founded or not, the facts stated in this book will excite men to make further inquiries on those points.

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In our paper of Thursday last, under the New-York head, it was mentioned that the schooner Fair American, of this port, had been taken by the French, and that the captain and crew were murdered by the captors. It is with great pleasure we are enabled to state that this report, so far as relates to the murder of the crew, is unfounded. Captain Davis and his people were put on board a vessel bound to the northward, which had been taken by the same privateer, and suffered to proceed, on account of her being in ballast. They have since arrived in safety.

We are authorised to contradict the report of the death of Governor Rutledge.

From the Baltimore "Federal Gazette."

A respectable merchant in this city has handed us the following information, which it is hoped the eastern editors will copy for the benefit of their commercial readers.

Messrs. Yundt & Brown,

Several letters from the western country and Kentucky, inform me that the quantity of wheat in those parts is treble what it ever has been before. It is offered to deliver flour on the Ohio at three dollars per barrel, and at New-Orleans for from four and a half to five dollars. As the southern and middle States from their scarcity of vessels and high rate of freight, will not be competent to the carrying off this article from New-Orleans, it is recommended to the eastern shippers to turn their attention to that quarter, where during the spring and summer, advantageous voyages may be made.—This is the more worthy their attention, as flour is likely to be in demand the approaching season and will yield very valuable freight. I have no hesitation in saying, that if the people in that country could be certain of meeting purchasers or of procuring vessels to carry off their flour, not less than 100,000 barrels would be sent to market—last year 30,000 were carried down. I have it also from the best authority to state, that the quality of the flour is equal to that sent to the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets. The barrels are of the same size, and inspected before shipped to New-Orleans.

From the Baltimore American.

As the projected canal between the Chesapeake and Delaware bays has caused much speculation, some information respecting it may be acceptable to my readers.

The distance between the tide water in Bohemia river, on the Chesapeake, and the tide water on Apoqinimy creek, on the Delaware, being the route of the intended canal, is five miles and one hundred and seven poles. The same was measured about ten years ago at the expence of some gentlemen in Philadelphia. The only elevation occurring in that space is sixty feet some inches high, which terminates in a point.

The whole contents of the earth to be removed, is considerably short of 300,000 cubic yards. They contemplated to wall 590 poles of it with stone 9 feet high, on both sides; it would require but six locks; the canal to be 25 feet wide at the bottom, 39 feet at top, the water to be every where 6 feet deep. The whole cost was calculated at 120,000 dollars, including the purchase of the ground, three mill-seats, locks, and every contingent expence. The God of Nature, when dividing the elements, seemed to have contemplated a canal at this place. Near 600 miles navigation performed in five and one-third miles!—Yes, from Reedy-Island, through the capes of Delaware, round to Cape-Henry, and up the Chesapeake to the head of the last mentioned bay, is seldom performed in any course and distance that will fall short of 600 miles, in a passage some seasons of the year the most dangerous of any in the world.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28.

Yesterday arrived at the Narrows the brig Integrity, Capt. A. M. Lawren, from Havannah, in 10 days. Capt. M'Lawren informs, that the day he sailed an embargo was to take place at the Havanna.

The recent revolution in France, does not appear to have been accompanied with those violent commotions, which might have been expected from the nature of the event. But the passive conduct of the Parisians on this occation, can be accounted for only in the glittering allurement of a peace, delusively promised them. We see in it, a revolutionary operation, supported by revolutionary means—an usurpation—a change—a change of tyrants only.

The very spectacle of a government, perishing by the hands of those who fought and bled in its defence, precludes all reliance upon the stability of that which may succeed, under similar auspices: For any one who may have the power, will have the right, in ten days, or in as many hours, to dismiss the present usurpers, and seize for himself the Sovereign power.

How this change in France will operate upon the interests of the United States, is merely conjectural. It is believed, however, that it can, in no point, very materially affect us. The reception, or non-reception of our Commissioners for Peace, must be immaterial; since no reliance can be placed in any treaty made with the persons now in power, who exercise no authority emanating from the people;—another gust of ambition, at a breath, may sweep away this fabric of a day, and erect another as mutable as the first.—The government of the United States will be safe, in keeping a steady hand, and piercing eye, upon French licentiousness;—chastising, where chastisement is necessary.

We discover no features of royalism in this revolution, as was stated in our first accounts. Though we confess we should not be surprised, if, at no distant period, a system of royalty, with firm features, were to rise from this scene of anarchy.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.

Citizen Barreau, who commanded L'Insurgente frigate, captured in the West-Indies by the American frigate Constellation, has been tried at L'Orient, by a Court-Martial; and, after an investigation of 9 days, acquitted.

Buonaparte has presented to Moreau a Damascus sabre, which he brought from Egypt; it is studded with diamonds, and worth 16,000 livres.

One of the English sailors concerned in taking one of the Spanish prizes, really ordered a suit of clothes for himself, and a riding habit for his *doxy*, the buttons of which he directed to be made of *guineas*, and so had them put on, in spite of all persuasions to the contrary.

February 7.

The Eliza, Capt. Lamont, arrived at New-York, left St. Kitts Jan. 5. On the 1st, the United States ship Ganges, carried into St. Kitts, a French Privateer brig mounting 16 guns, and manned with 120 men. She was from Guadaloupe, and had captured several American vessels. An officer of the Ganges said, that of 36 American vessels captured the preceding month, 28 had been retaken.

This day arrived schooner Hannah Townsend, Cape Francois, 29 days. Left there Capt. Cross from Boston. The Gen. Greene United States Frigate was there, ready for sea, but detained, as reported, to give time for some vessels to depart for France.—It was reported at the Cape, that the brig, Daniel and Mary, and schooner Seaflower, of Boston, which had sailed from the Cape for Gonaives, had been taken by two of Rigaud's barges.

NEWPORT, *February* 11.

A Proclamation has been issued by the Irish Government offering a Bounty of 10s. per Barrel upon the first 40,000 Barrels of Wheat or Flour, and 5s. on the next 20,000 brought to Market; but this Bounty not to extend to Importations from Great-Britain, or to Flour, &c. which shall appear to have been stored in Ireland.

The United States Ship Baltimore has captured, and carried into St. Kitts, a coppered French Brig, called L'Esperance, from Guadaloupe for St. Thomas', with 101 Hogsheads of Sugar.

The Pickering has taken a French Privateer of 10 Guns, and 61 Men.

The Ganges has carried into St. Kitts a French Privateer Brig mounting 16 Guns, and manned with 120 Men. She was from Guadaloupe, and had taken several American Vessels.

Married.]—At Charleston (S. C.) on the 2d Ult. by the Rev. Dr. Holinshead, Mr. *James Vinson*, Merchant, to Mrs. *Eliza Porter*, both late of Georgetown.

—At Providence, Mr. *Isaac Springer*, of Tiverton, to Miss *Abigail White*, Daughter of Mr. Ebenezer White, of that Town.

—At Pawtuxet, Mr. *James Tucker*, to Miss *Nancy Green*.

—On Sunday Evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Collier, Dr. *John Duffield*, of New-York, to Mrs. *Ann Potter*, Widow of the late Capt. Thomas Potter, of this Town.

—Mr. *Simeon Coggeshall*, of Middletown, to Miss *Phebe Taber*, Daughter of Deacon Samuel Taber, of Tiverton.

—*Died.*]—At Providence, in the 25th Year of his Age, Mr. *Caleb Potter*, of that Town.

—At Rehoboth, on the 24th ult. Capt. *Jonathan Bliss*, in the 61st Year of his Age.

Mr. Barber,

You are requested to insert the following Advertisement in your next Paper.

SLOCUM FOWLER, late Mate of the Sloop Good-Intent, John Dennis, Master, from Havanna, was convicted of Running Goods, out of said Sloop, at a District Court, February Term, 1800.

Wm. ELLERY, *Collector.*

Custom-House, Port of Newport, Feb. 10, 1800.

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm. 1800.

February.	Thermo. A. M. Deg.	Thermo. P. M. Deg.	Wind. A. M.	Wind. P. M.	Weather. A. M.	Weather. P. M.
	8	2	8	2	8	2
4	36	48	N.	NW.	Cloudy.	Do.
5	36	44	SW.	Do.	Cloudy.	Do.
6	37	40	NW.	SW.	Cloudy.	Do.
7	30	37	N.	N.	Fair.	Do.
8	25	33	N.	N.	Fair.	Do.
9	29	32	NE.	N.	Snow.	Do.
10	22	27	N.	Do.	Fair.	Do.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Feb. 10.

Entered,	From
Sloop Sally, Westcott,	Providence
Cleared,	*For*
Schooner Neptune Gibbs,	Africa
Prudence, Sowle,	Norfolk
Sloop Deborah, Dimick,	Boston
Gen. Greene, Waldin,	Providence
Two Sisters, Earl,	New-York
Romeo, Heath,	Providence

SUSAN FOWLER

Has for Sale, the following Articles,

A VERY handsome Assortment of Paper Hangings, with Borders; Maps; Perspective Glasses; Trunks; Wrapping and Writing Paper; some Hardware; best London Pewter; a new Supply of Crockery Ware; some Glass Ditto; Excellent Hyson, Soushong, and Bohea Teas; Coffee, Chocolate; Flour; Brown and White Sugar; Indigo; Bloom Raisins; Cask Ditto; Figs; Currants; Starch per Bundle, or single Pound; Cinnamon; Cloves; Nutmegs.——Also a great Variety of other Articles, too tedious to enumerate; all which Articles are to be had very cheap.

Newport, Feb. 10, 1800.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of *Mary Sisson*, late of Newport, deceased, are desired to bring them in for Settlement; and all those indebted to the above Estate, are requested to make Payment to

Lavis Sisson, Executor.
Sarah Davis, Executrix.

Newport, Feb. 10, 1800.

GOULD & JOHN MARSH

Have for Sale, at their Soap & Candle Manufactory, on the Wharf next South of the Post-Office,

Mould and Dipt CANDLES, Soft and Hard SOAP (equal in Quality to New-York) Wholesale and Retail.

Cash given for TALLOW, GREASE, & ASHES.

☞ They take in Tallow, to dip into Candles, at 3 Cents per lb. with good Cotton Wick, and deliver Pound for Pound.

Newport, Feb. 10, 1800.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of Miss *Frances Lightfoot*, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same for Settlement; and those who are indebted to said Estate to make Payment to

JOHN BOURS, *Executor.*

February 10, 1800.

WE the Subscribers appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of Little-Compton, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Josiah Sayer, late of said Town, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, give Notice, that Six Months is allowed by said Court, from the Date hereof, for the Creditors to exhibit their Claims against said Estate, after which Time no Accounts will be received or allowed—We shall attend the above Business at our respective Dwellings, any Time within the above Period.

Zebedee Grinnell, } *Commissioners.*
Godfrey Pearse, }

Little-Compton, Feb. 5, 1800.

Those Persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make Payment to

Elizabeth Sayer, } *Administratrix.*

The Subscribers being duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of South-Kingstown, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Mrs. *Dinah Champlin*, late of South-Kingstown, Widow, deceased, represented Insolvent; hereby give Notice to said Creditors, to bring in their Claims to us, within Six Months from the second Monday in January last, that being the Time allowed by said Court for receiving the same. Attendance will be given at the House of *Samuel Helme*, for receiving said Claims, on the Second Monday of February inst. and on the First Monday in the Five following Months.

Rowland Brown, } *Commissioners.*
Samuel Helme, }

All Persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to

Stephen C. Gardner, Administ.

South-Kingstown, Feb. 6th, 1800.

WE the underwritten, appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the Town of Newport, to receive, examine and adjust, the Claims on the Estate of Robert Keath, Mariner, late of Newport, deceased, represented Insolvent; hereby notify the Creditors to deliver in their respective Demands to us, at either of our Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the Time allowed by the said Town-Council.

Daniel Dunham, jun. } *Commissioners.*
John Williams, }

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to discharge their several Balances to Rosanna Keath.

Newport, Feb. 3, 1800.

SAMUEL VERNON, jun.

HAS FOR SALE,

One Hundred and Twenty Barrels of superfine and fine FLOUR.

Jan. 28.

All Persons having Demands against the Estate of John Holmes, Esq; late of Middletown, deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to

JOHN SLOCUM, *Administrator.*

Newport, 27th Jan. 1800.

Whereas Ann Delaserre, of Newport, in the County of Newport and State of Rhode-Island, Wife of William Delaserre, hath preferred her Petition to the Supreme Judicial Court, next to be holden at Newport aforesaid, within and for said County, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1800; praying the said Court, for divers Causes therein set forth, to pronounce a Decree of Divorce from the Bond of Matriage between the said Petitioner and the said William: This is therefore to give Notice to the said William Delaserre, and to all others concerned, to appear before the said Court at said Term, and then and there respond to the Matters contained in said Petition.

WILLIAM V. KING, Clerk.

those with families excepted, who were however to find good security for their peaceable conduct.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.

The history of Pestilence, lately published by Mr. *Webster*, is executed on a plan somewhat different from what was expected by his friends.—In order to discover whether epidemic diseases are dependant on changes and disturbances in the elements, he gives the history of earthquakes, comets, volcanic eruptions, severe winters, or other unusual seasons; of unusal abundance of insects, failure of crops, and many other things that may possibly be connected with the disorders of animal bodies.

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As the projected canal between the Chesapeake and Delaware bays has caused much speculation, some information respecting it may be acceptable to my readers.

The distance between the tide water in Bohemia river, on the Chesapeake, and the tide water on Apoqinimy creek, on the Delaware, being the route of the intended canal, is five miles and one hundred and seven poles. The same was measured about ten years ago at the expence of some gentlemen in Philadelphia. The only elevation occurring in that space is sixty feet some inches high, which terminates in a point.

The whole contents of the earth to be removed, is considerably short of 300,000 cubic yards. They contemplated to wall 590 poles of it with stone 9 feet high, on both sides; it would require but six locks; the canal to be 25 feet wide at the bottom, 39 feet at top, the water to be every where 6 feet deep. The whole cost was calculated at 120,000 dollars, including the purchase of the ground, three mill-seats, locks, and every contingent expence. The God of Nature, when dividing the elements, seemed to have contemplated a canal at this place. Near 600 miles navigation performed in five and one-third miles!—Yes, from Reedy-Island, through the capes of Delaware, round to Cape-Henry, and up the Chesapeake to the head of the last mentioned bay, is seldom performed in any course and distance that will fall short of 600 miles, in a passage some seasons of the year the most dangerous of any in the world.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28.

Yesterday arrived at the Narrows the brig Integrity, Capt. A. M. Lawren, from Havannah, in 10 days. Capt. M'Lawren informs, that the day he sailed an embargo was to take place at the Havanna.

The recent revolution in France, does not appear to have been accompanied with those violent commotions, which might have been expected from the nature of the event. But the passive conduct of the Parisians on this occation, can be accounted for only in the glittering allurement of a peace, delusively promised them. We see in it, a revolutionary operation, supported by revolutionary means—an usurpation—a change—a change of tyrants only.

The very spectacle of a government, perishing by the hands of those who fought and bled in its defence, precludes all reliance upon the stability of that which may succeed, under similar auspices: For any one who may have the power, will have the right, in ten days, or in as many hours, to dismiss the present usurpers, and seize for himself the Sovereign power.

How this change in France will operate upon the interests of the United States, is merely conjectural. It is believed, however, that it can, in no point, very materially affect us. The reception, or non-reception of our Commissioners for Peace, must be immaterial; since no reliance can be placed in any treaty made with the persons now in power, who exercise no authority emanating from the people;—another gust of ambition, at a breath, may sweep away this fabric of a day, and erect another as mutable as the first.—The government of the United States will be safe, in keeping a steady hand, and piercing eye, upon French licentiousness;—chastising, where chastisement is necessary.

We discover no features of royalism in this revolution, as was stated in our first accounts. Though we confess we should not be surprised, if, at no distant period, a system of royalty, with firm features, were to rise from this scene of anarchy.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.

Citizen Barreau, who commanded L'Insurgente frigate, captured in the West-Indies by the American frigate Constellation, has been tried at L'Orient, by a Court-Martial; and, after an investigation of 9 days, acquitted.

Buonaparte has presented to Moreau a Damascus sabre, which he brought from Egypt; it is studded with diamonds, and worth 16,000 livres.

One of the English sailors concerned in taking one of the Spanish prizes, really ordered a suit of clothes for himself, and a riding habit for his *doxy*, the buttons of which he directed to be made of *guineas*, and so had them put on, in spite of all persuasions to the contrary.

February 7.

The Eliza, Capt. Lamont, arrived at New-York, left St. Kitts Jan. 5. On the 1st, the United States ship Ganges, carried into St. Kitts, a French Privateer brig mounting 16 guns, and manned with 120 men. She was from Guadaloupe, and had captured several American vessels. An officer of the Ganges said, that of 36 American vessels captured the preceding month, 28 had been retaken.

This day arrived schooner Hannah Townsend, Cape Francois, 29 days. Left there Capt. Cross from Boston. The Gen. Greene United States Frigate was there, ready for sea, but detained, as reported, to give time for some vessels to depart for France.—It was reported at the Cape, that the brig, Daniel and Mary, and schooner Seaflower, of Boston, which had sailed from the Cape for Gonaives, had been taken by two of Rigaud's barges.

NEWPORT, *February* 11.

A Proclamation has been issued by the Irish Government offering a Bounty of 10s. per Barrel upon the first 40,000 Barrels of Wheat or Flour, and 5s. on the next 20,000 brought to Market; but this Bounty not to extend to Importations from Great-Britain, or to Flour, &c. which shall appear to have been stored in Ireland.

The United States Ship Baltimore has captured, and carried into St. Kitts, a coppered French Brig, called L'Esperance, from Guadaloupe for St. Thomas', with 101 Hogsheads of Sugar.

The Pickering has taken a French Privateer of 10 Guns, and 61 Men.

The Ganges has carried into St. Kitts a French Privateer Brig mounting 16 Guns, and manned with 120 Men. She was from Guadaloupe, and had taken several American Vessels.

Married.]—At Charleston (S. C.) on the 2d Ult. by the Rev. Dr. Holinshead, Mr. *James Vinson*, Merchant, to Mrs. *Eliza Porter*, both late of Georgetown.

—At Providence, Mr. *Isaac Springer*, of Tiverton, to Miss *Abigail White*, Daughter of Mr. Ebenezer White, of that Town.

—At Pawtuxet, Mr. *James Tucker*, to Miss *Nancy Green*.

—On Sunday Evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Collier, Dr. *John Duffield*, of New-York, to Mrs. *Ann Potter*, Widow of the late Capt. Thomas Potter, of this Town.

—Mr. *Simeon Coggeshall*, of Middletown, to Miss *Phebe Taber*, Daughter of Deacon Samuel Taber, of Tiverton.

—*Died.*]—At Providence, in the 25th Year of his Age, Mr. *Caleb Potter*, of that Town.

—At Rehoboth, on the 24th ult. Capt. *Jonathan Bliss*, in the 61st Year of his Age.

Mr. Barber,

You are requested to insert the following Advertisement in your next Paper.

SLOCUM FOWLER, late Mate of the Sloop Good-Intent, John Dennis, Master, from Havanna, was convicted of Running Goods, out of said Sloop, at a District Court, February Term, 1800.

Wm. ELLERY, *Collector.*

Custom-House, Port of Newport, Feb. 10, 1800.

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm. 1800.

February.	Thermo. 8 A. M.	Thermo. 2 P. M.	Wind. 8 A. M.	Wind. 2 P. M.	Weather. 8 A. M.	Weather. 2 P. M.
	Deg.	Deg.				
4	36	48	N.	NW.	Cloudy.	Do.
5	36	44	SW.	Do.	Cloudy.	Do.
6	37	40	NW.	SW.	Cloudy.	Do.
7	30	37	N.	N.	Fair.	Do.
8	25	33	N.	N.	Fair.	Do.
9	29	32	NE.	N.	Snow.	Do.
10	22	27	N.	Do.	Fair.	Do.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Feb. 10.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Sally, Westcott,	Providence
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Neptune Gibbs,	Africa
Prudence, Sowle,	Norfolk
Sloop Deborah, Dimick,	Boston
Gen. Greene, Waldin,	Providence
Two Sisters, Earl,	New-York
Romeo, Heath,	Providence

SUSAN FOWLER

Has for Sale, the following Articles,

A VERY handsome Assortment of Paper Hangings, with Borders; Maps; Perspective Glasses; Trunks; Wrapping and Writing Paper; some Hardware; best London Pewter; a new Supply of Crockery Ware; some Glass Ditto; Excellent Hyson, Soushong, and Bohea Teas; Coffee, Chocolate; Flour; Brown and White Sugar; Indigo; Bloom Raisins; Cask Ditto; Figs; Currants; Starch per Bundle, or single Pound; Cinnamon; Cloves; Nutmegs.

——Also a great Variety of other Articles, too tedious to enumerate; all which Articles are to be had very cheap.

Newport, Feb. 10, 1800.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of *Mary Sisson*, late of Newport, deceased, are desired to bring them in for Settlement; and all those indebted to the above Estate, are requested to make Payment to

Lavis Sisson, Executor.
Sarah Davis, Executrix.

Newport, Feb. 10, 1800.

GOULD & JOHN MARSH

Have for Sale, at their Soap & Candle Manufactory, on the Wharf next South of the Post-Office,

Mould and Dipt CANDLES, Soft and Hard SOAP (equal in Quality to New-York) Wholesale and Retail.

Cash given for TALLOW, GREASE, & ASHES.

☞ They take in Tallow, to dip into Candles, at 3 Cents per lb. with good Cotton Wick, and deliver Pound for Pound.

Newport, Feb. 10, 1800.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of Miss *Frances Lightfoot*, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same for Settlement; and those who are indebted to said Estate to make Payment to

JOHN BOURS, *Executor.*

February 10, 1800.

WE the Subscribers appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of Little-Compton, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Josiah Sayer, late of said Town, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, give Notice, that Six Months is allowed by said Court, from the Date hereof, for the Creditors to exhibit their Claims against said Estate; after which Time no Accounts will be received or allowed—We shall attend the above Business at our respective Dwellings, any Time within the above Period.

Zebedee Grinnell, } *Commissioners.*
Godfrey Pearse, }

Little-Compton, Feb. 5, 1800.

Those Persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make Payment to

Elizabeth Sayer, } *Administratrix.*

The Subscribers being duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of South-Kingstown, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Mrs. *Dinah Champlin*, late of South-Kingstown, Widow, deceased, represented Insolvent; hereby give Notice to said Creditors, to bring in their Claims to us, within Six Months from the second Monday in January last, that being the Time allowed by said Court for receiving the same. Attendance will be given at the House of *Samuel Helme*, for receiving said Claims, on the Second Monday of February inst. and on the First Monday in the Five following Months.

Rowland Brown, } *Commissioners.*
Samuel Helme, }

All Persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to

Stephen C. Gardner, Administ.

South-Kingstown, Feb. 6th, 1800.

WE the underwritten, appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the Town of Newport, to receive, examine and adjust, the Claims on the Estate of Robert Keath, Mariner, late of Newport, deceased, represented Insolvent; hereby notify the Creditors to deliver in their respective Demands to us, at either of our Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the Time allowed by the said Town-Council.

Daniel Dunham, jun. } *Commissioners.*
John Williams, }

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to discharge their several Balances to

Rosanna Keath.

Newport, Feb. 3, 1800.

SAMUEL VERNON, jun.

HAS FOR SALE.

One Hundred and Twenty Barrels of superfine and fine FLOUR.

Jan. 28.

All Persons having Demands against the Estate of John Holmes, Esq; late of Middletown, deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to

JOHN SLOCUM, *Administrator.*

Newport, 27th Jan. 1800.

Whereas Ann Delaserre, of Newport, in the County of Newport and State of Rhode-Island, Wife of William Delaserre, hath preferred her Petition to the Supreme Judicial Court, next to be holden at Newport aforesaid, within and for said County, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1800; praying the said Court, for divers Causes therein set forth, to pronounce a Decree of Divorce from the Bond of Marriage between the said Petitioner and the said William: This is therefore to give Notice to the said William Delaserre, and to all others concerned, to appear before the said Court at said Term, and then and there respond to the Matters contained in said Petition.

WILLIAM V. KING, Clerk.

[*The following is copied from a Connecticut Paper, in the Hope that its Publication in the* NEWPORT MERCURY *may not be altogether ineffectual.*]

To our delinquent Customers.

"IL FAUT DE L'ARGENT."
Or, *We must have Money.*

KIND *Patrons* and *Friends*, we've ſo much need of money,
We're forc'd much againſt our inclination to DUN YE;
And with your permiſſion we'll eke out a ſong
To the chorus ſo fam'd of—*Il faut de l'argent**.

The rulers of nations in Europe we find,
And our rulers at home, like the reſt of mankind,
Their plans, juſt or unjuſt, cannot carry on,
Without frequent demands of—*Il faut de l'argent.*

No more can the farmer, mechanic, or merchant,
Exiſt without money—they're always in ſearch on't;
And the trade of prieſts, lawyers, and doctors, is done,
When obliged to ceaſe crying—*Il faut de l'argent.*

Juſt ſo 'tis with us; by your money we live,
And ſoon muſt we periſh, when none we receive;
Our creditors daily our ears almoſt ſtun,
With the ſoul-damping ſound of—*Il faut de l'argent.*

Our paper requires a few dollars each week,
And where, but of debtors, this caſh muſt we ſeek?
And other expences inceſſantly run,
To increaſe the loud calls of—*Il faut de l'argent.*

And ſince in your ſervice we ſpend our exiſtence,
From you let us draw, then, at leaſt our ſubſiſtence;
Our labours, which keep endleſs pace with the ſun,
Authoriſe us to tell you—*Il faut de l'argent.*

While grateful to patrons who punctually pay—
To thoſe who ſtill weary us with their delay,
Our cry ſhall be conſtantly, all the day long,
Il faut de l'argent, ſirs! *Il faut de l'argent.*

* Pronounced *Eal fo de larshong*—an expreſſion which is celebrated by the uſe which the Agents of the French Directory made of it to the American Envoys.

Doctor K I N G's

MOST reſpectful Compliments to the Inhabitants of Newport, and its Vicinity—takes this Method to offer his Services, in the Practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY:——In which Practice he has received a *regular* Education.—Credentials of which he is ready to produce, to thoſe who will do him the Honour to call on him, at Mrs. COTTRELL'S.

If the moſt ready Attention, joined with a ſincere Wiſh to be uſeful to his Fellow-Citizens, have any Claim to Succeſs, he flatters himſelf he ſhall not be unſucceſsful in his Endeavours to ſerve them.

He likewiſe informs, that he has juſt received a Supply of MEDICINE, genuine and of the lateſt Importation, which he will ſell on as reaſonable Terms, as can be purchaſed in this State.—Apply at Mrs. Cottrell's Shop.

December 30, 1799.

Whereas Sarah Taylor, of Newport, in the County of Newport, and State of Rhode-Iſland, Wife of James Taylor, formerly of the ſame Newport, Goldſmith, hath preferred her Petition to the Supreme Judicial Court next to be holden at Newport, within and for ſaid County, on the firſt Monday of March, A. D. 1800; praying the ſaid Court for divers Cauſes therein ſet forth, to pronounce a Decree of Divorce from the Bond of Marriage between the ſaid Petitioner and the ſaid James: This is therefore, to give Notice to the ſaid James, and to all others concerned, to appear before the ſaid Court at ſaid Term, and then and there reſpond to the Matters contained in the ſaid Petition. WM. V. KING, Clerk.

To be SOLD, by
WILLIAM LANGLEY,
At his Shop in Thames-ſtreet,
A general Aſſortment of Joiner's and Carpenter's PLANES, &c. made by JOSHUA WILBOUR, late of this Town:—A conſtant Supply of which he propoſes to keep.

Newport, Dec. 10, 1799.

Lately imported from Canton, in the Ship Semiramis, Capt. SMITH, and for Sale,
By *THOMAS HANDY*,
Freſh TEAS of the firſt Qualities, viz.
GUNPOWDER,
HYSON,
SOUCHONG—and
BOHEA.

Alſo, at his Refinery, at the South-End of Thames-ſtreet, ſingle and double-refined SUGAR.

Newport, 8th October, 1799.

JAMES TAYLOR & Co.
Inform the Public,
THAT they have reſumed their *Business*, which has been for ſome Time ſuſpended on account of the Sickneſs of two of the concerned.

They offer for Sale, a large Aſſortment of freſh and genuine
DRUGS and MEDICINES.

Orders from the *Country* executed at Wholeſale Prices, and the Town Retail Buſineſs attended to with the utmoſt Caution and Fidelity.

MEDICINE CHESTS for the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, and Africa, with ample and ſuitable Directions ſupplied at ſhort Notice, at reduced Prices.

Dye Stuffs, Painters Colours, &c. &c. as uſual.

Newport, January 1, 1800.

JOHN BOURS,
At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,
INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State.

AMONG WHICH ARE,
A Variety of ſuperfine broad Cloths of the moſt faſhionable Colours—and Gentlemen's beſt Beaver Hats, of the neweſt Taſte.

Newport, December 30, 1799.

STEPHEN DEBLOIS
Informs his Cuſtomers and others, he has juſt received a large Aſſortment of WOOLLENS, conſiſting of Broad Cloths Plains, Kerſimeres, Baize, Flannel, &c.—with a general Aſſortment of HARDWARE, and other Articles.

Newport, Jan. 28, 1800.

Juſt Received, and for Sale, by
WILLIAM R. WILDER,
At his *BOOK-STORE* and *CIRCULATING-LIBRARY*,
Nearly opposite Messrs. Gibbs & Channing's *Store*,
A Large and General Aſſortment of BOOKS & STATIONARY, which will be Sold at the loweſt poſſible Prices.

Among which are,
Large Bibles, of 10 different Kinds.
Small Ditto, per Dozen or Single.
Teſtaments, per Dozen or Single.
Watts's Pſalms and Hymns, per Ditto.
1500 Webſter's Spelling-Books, & 3d Parts.
A general Aſſortment of Accompt Books, Ledgers, &c.
Almanacks for 1800, of 3 different Kinds, by the Groce, Dozen or Single.
Sheet Ditto, very convenient for Stores and Compting-Rooms.
Children's Picture-Books, Primers, &c. of 50 different Kinds, by the Groce, Dozen or ſingle.
300 Reams of Writing-Paper, various Sizes and Prices.
Wrapping Ditto per ſingle or Dozen Reams.
Playing Cards by the Groce, Dozen or ſingle Pack.
Slates and Slate Pencils, by the Dozen or ſingle.
Real Dutch Quills, by the 1000 or leſs.
Black and Red Ink-Powder, by the Dozen or ſingle Paper.
A great Variety of Ladies & Gentlemen's Red Morocco Pocket-Books, with and without Inſtruments.
A beautiful Aſſortment of Penknives, Deſk Knives, Folders, &c.
Beſt Iriſh glazed Wafers.
Genuine Dutch Sealing-Wax, Red & Black.
2 Caſes of Engliſh Hats, imported in the Minerva, of the lateſt London *Fasbions*.
A ſmall Aſſortment of Jewelry, Perfumery, &c. &c. with very many other Articles too numerous for an Advertiſement.

☞ Large Additions are made, and are daily making, to his CIRCULATING-LIBRARY.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1799.
N. B. A few Boxes real Havanna Segars.

FOR SALE,
A Lot of Land, near the Duck Manufactory——with a ſmall Dwelling-Houſe thereon.—Inquire of the Printer.

December 10, 1799.

GIBBS & CHANNING
HAVE FOR SALE,
ST. Peterſburgh clean Hemp, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, firſt Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions—Ruſſia and Swedes Iron, flat and ſquare.

BY THE PACKAGE.
Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Sileſias; Creas-a la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedticking; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Heſſian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glaſs Ware, calculated for the Weſt-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Cargo, on ſhort Notice; Molaſſes, per Hogſhead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glaſs; ſuperfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, Dec. 6, 1799.

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN
HAS FOR SALE,
St. Peterſburg Clean Hemp,
Swedes Iron,
Souchong Tea, per Cheſt,
And Molaſſes, per Hogſhead.

Newport, Sept. 24th, 1799.

Juſt received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton.

GUNPOWDER
Hyſon
Souchong
Bohea
} Teas, per Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity.
Tea Cadies.
Waiters.
Boglipores.
Fans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

And for Sale, by
JOHN C. SCOTT.

Newport, June 25, 1799.

FOR SALE,

THE United States SHIP, GEORGE WASHINGTON, of 32 Guns, now lying in the Harbour of Newport—the principal Part of her Timbers are Live Oak and Red Cedar; ſhe is very burthenſome, and calculated for the INDIA Buſineſs.——To be ſold with, or without her Guns and military Equipment.

Inventory may be ſeen, and the Terms known, by applying to
GIBBS & CHANNING.

December 31, 1799.

FOR SALE,
A very good Cow and Calf, and a Number of young Cattle. Apply to
ELISHA COGGESHALL.

January 27.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on FRIDAY the 21ſt Day of February next, at XI o'Clock, A. M.
A Large, Three-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, with the Two Shops adjoining:——Very conveniently ſituated in a public Part of the Town—late the Eſtate of OLIVER DURFEE, Eſq; deceaſed.

Newport, January 20, 1800.

FOR SALE,
A very neat Franklin STOVE, almoſt New.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Jan. 20, 1800.

THE underſigned, his Swediſh Majeſty's Vice-Conſul (and authoriſed to tranſact the Conſular buſineſs for his Majeſty the King of Denmark) within the ſtates of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts and Rhode-Iſland, hereby gives Public Notice; that in obedience to recent inſtructions received from his government, it is the duty of all Maſters of Swediſh and Daniſh veſſels, before their ſailing from any port of the above mentioned ſtates, to call upon him, in order to be granted ſuch certificates for their cargoes, as the exigency of the preſent ſtate of the neutral commerce, and the ſeveral decrees of the belligerent powers, render indiſpenſably neceſſary; and that any Maſter of veſſel, belonging to the reſpective nations, or navigating under the protection of their flags, in omitting to take ſuch certificates, will perſonally, ſtand reſponſible for the conſequences.

In the abſence of CHARLES F. DEGEN, Eſq;
JOHN C. HAUFF.

Boſton, Jan. 11, 1800.

☞ The reſpective printers at Salem, Newbury-Port, Portland, Portſmouth, Newport and Providence, are requeſted to publiſh the above.

A new Supply of Fall & Winter Goods.

JOHN BOURS, jun.
Reſpectfully informs his FRIENDS, *and the* PUBLIC *in general,*
That he has just received, at his STORE, *opposite General* MARTIN'S,
A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.

Alſo, two Boxes of elegant TRUXTON HATS.

He returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, Dec. 13, 1799.

The FARM, late belonging to GEORGE HAZARD, Eſq; in South-Kingſtown, is to be LET.——It is preſumed that no Perſon will apply to hire it, but one that is acquainted with it; and to him any Deſcription will be unneceſſary.

CARDER HAZARD.

Newport, Dec. 7, 1799.

ETHAN CLARKE
HAS FOR SALE,
A few Pipes of excellent Cogniac Brandy; Claret Wine in Boxes, of 2 Dozen in a Box; Bottled Porter and Brown Stout in Caſks; Molaſſes and New-England Rum by Hogſhead; and Anchors, &c. as uſual.

TO BE LET,
And entered on the 25th of March next,
A FARM, lying in Coggeſhall's Neck, containing 104 Acres, which formerly belonged to James Coggeſhall.——Apply to
THOMAS G. HAZARD.

Newport, Jan. 20, 1800.

NATHAN B. MILLER
Has for Sale,
A few Pipes of BRANDY, of the 5th Proof, *entitled to the Drawback.*—Alſo new Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrel or larger Quantity; and PIMENTO by the Bag.

Oct. 15, 1799.

All Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of Dr. *ISAAC SENTER*, late of Newport, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit the ſame for Settlement; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to
ELIZABETH SENTER, *Administratrix.*

Newport, Jan. 13, 1800.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
BROKER,
20 Hogſheads New-England Rum, from 95 to 100 Gallons.
20 Hogſheads Molaſſes, good for Retailing.
10 Boxes good Brown Sugar.
20 Hogſheads Weſt-India Rum.
100 Barrels Meſs Beef.
100 Barrels Meſs Pork.
100 Barrels Prime Pork.

He has alſo to ſell, ſundry Dwelling-Houſes, in different Parts of this Town.

He has alſo 4000 Weight good CABIN BREAD on Hand for Sale, cheap for Caſh.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old Gold and Silver.

Newport, 13th January, 1800.

BENJAMIN HILL
Reſpectfully informs his old Customers and the Public in general, that he has opened a Store next Northward of Messrs. Gibbs & Channing's, where he has
AN Aſſortment of WEST-INDIA GOODS, cheap for Caſh.

He alſo continues his BAKING BUSINESS as uſual, on the Wharf below his Houſe—where any Merchant or Captain of Veſſel may be ſupplied with any Quantity of Ship or Pilot Bread, or Crackers, at the ſhorteſt Notice.

Newport, Sept. 17, 1799.

THOSE Perſons who have Demands againſt the Eſtate of *OLIVER R. WARNER*, Eſq; deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them to the Subſcriber for Settlement;—and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to
ELIZABETH WARNER, *Executrix.*

Newport, Jan. 20, 1800.

All Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of JONATHAN JEFFERS, late of Newport, Glazier, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in for Settlement; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are required to make immediate Payment to
SAMUEL JEFFERS, *Administrator.*

January 27, 1800.

[*The following is copied from a Connecticut Paper, in the Hope that its Publication in the* NEWPORT MERCURY *may not be altogether ineffectual.*]

To our delinquent Customers.

"IL FAUT DE L'ARGENT."
Or, *We must have Money.*

KIND *Patrons* and *Friends*, we've so much need of money,
We're forc'd much againſt our inclination to DUN YE;
And with your permiſſion we'll eke out a ſong
To the chorus ſo fam'd of—*Il faut de l'argent**.

The rulers of nations in Europe we find,
And our rulers at home, like the reſt of mankind,
Their plans, juſt or unjuſt, cannot carry on,
Without frequent demands of—*Il faut de l'argent.*

No more can the farmer, mechanic, or merchant,
Exiſt without money—they're always in ſearch on't;
And the trade of prieſts, lawyers, and doctors, is done,
When obliged to ceaſe crying—*Il faut de l'argent.*

Juſt ſo 'tis with us; by your money we live,
And ſoon muſt we periſh, when none we receive;
Our creditors daily our ears almoſt ſtun,
With the ſoul-damping ſound of—*Il faut de l'argent.*

Our paper requires a few dollars each week,
And where, but of debtors, this caſh muſt we ſeek?
And other expences inceſſantly run,
To increaſe the loud calls of—*Il faut de l'argent.*

And ſince in your ſervice we ſpend our exiſtence,
From you let us draw, then, at leaſt our ſubſiſtence;
Our labours, which keep endleſs pace with the ſun,
Authoriſe us to tell you—*Il faut de l'argent.*

While grateful to patrons who punctually pay—
To thoſe who ſtill weary us with their delay,
Our cry ſhall be conſtantly, all the day long,
Il faut de l'argent, ſirs! *Il faut de l'argent.*

* Pronounced *Eal fo de larshong*—an expreſſion which is celebrated by the uſe which the Agents of the French Directory made of it to the American Envoys.

Doctor K I N G's

MOST reſpectful Compliments to the Inhabitants of Newport, and its Vicinity—takes this Method to offer his Services, in the Practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY:——In which Practice he has received a *regular* Education.—Credentials of which he is ready to produce, to thoſe who will do him the Honour to call on him, at Mrs. COTTRELL'S.

If the moſt ready Attention, joined with a ſincere Wiſh to be uſeful to his Fellow-Citizens, have any Claim to Succeſs, he flatters himſelf he ſhall not be unſucceſsful in his Endeavours to ſerve them.

He likewiſe informs, that he has juſt received a Supply of MEDICINE, genuine and of the lateſt Importation, which he will ſell on as reaſonable Terms, as can be purchaſed in this State.—Apply at Mrs. Cottrell's Shop.

December 30, 1799.

Whereas Sarah Taylor, of Newport, in the County of Newport, and State of Rhode-Iſland, Wife of James Taylor, formerly of the ſame Newport, Goldſmith, hath preferred her Petition to the Supreme Judicial Court next to be holden at Newport, within and for ſaid County, on the firſt Monday of March, A. D. 1800; praying the ſaid Court for divers Cauſes therein ſet forth, to pronounce a Decree of Divorce from the Bond of Marriage between the ſaid Petitioner and the ſaid James: This is therefore, to give Notice to the ſaid James, and to all others concerned, to appear before the ſaid Court at ſaid Term, and then and there reſpond to the Matters contained in the ſaid Petition. WM. V. KING, Clerk.

To be SOLD, by
WILLIAM LANGLEY,
At his Shop in Thames-ſtreet,
A general Aſſortment of Joiner's and Carpenter's PLANES, &c. made by JOSHUA WILBOUR, late of this Town:—A conſtant Supply of which he propoſes to keep.

Newport, Dec. 10, 1799.

Lately imported from Canton, in the Ship Semiramis, Capt. SMITH, and for Sale,
By *THOMAS HANDY*,
Freſh TEAS of the firſt Qualities,
viz.
GUNPOWDER,
HYSON,
SOUCHONG—and
BOHEA.

Alſo, at his Refinery, at the South-End of Thames-ſtreet, ſingle and double-refined SUGAR.

Newport, 8th October, 1799.

JAMES TAYLOR & Co.
Inform the Public,
THAT they have reſumed their *Buſineſs*, which has been for ſome Time ſuſpended on account of the Sickneſs of two of the concerned.

They offer for Sale, a large Aſſortment of freſh and genuine
DRUGS and MEDICINES.

Orders from the *Country* executed at Wholeſale Prices, and the Town Retail Buſineſs attended to with the utmoſt Caution and Fidelity.

MEDICINE CHESTS for the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, and Africa, with ample and ſuitable Directions ſupplied at ſhort Notice, at reduced Prices.

Dye Stuffs, Painters Colours, &c. &c. as uſual.

Newport, January 1, 1800.

JOHN BOURS,
At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,
INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State.

AMONG WHICH ARE,
A Variety of ſuperfine broad Cloths of the moſt faſhionable Colours—and Gentlemen's beſt Beaver Hats, of the neweſt Taſte.

Newport, December 30, 1799.

STEPHEN DEBLOIS
Informs his Cuſtomers and others, he has juſt received a large Aſſortment of WOOLLENS, conſiſting of Broad Cloths Plains, Kerſimeres, Baize, Flannel, &c.—with a general Aſſortment of HARDWARE, and other Articles.

Newport, Jan. 28, 1800.

Juſt Received, and for Sale, by
WILLIAM R. WILDER,
At his *BOOK-STORE* and *CIRCULATING*-LIBRARY,
Nearly opposite Messrs. Gibbs & Channing's *Store*,
A Large and General Aſſortment of BOOKS & STATIONARY, which will be Sold at the loweſt poſſible Prices.

Among which are,
Large Bibles, of 10 different Kinds.
Small Ditto, per Dozen or Single.
Teſtaments, per Dozen or Single.
Watts's Pſalms and Hymns, per Ditto.
1500 Webſter's Spelling-Books, & 3d Parts.
A general Aſſortment of Accompt Books, Ledgers, &c.
Almanacks for 1800, of 3 different Kinds, by the Groce, Dozen or Single.
Sheet Ditto, very convenient for Stores and Compting-Rooms.
Children's Picture-Books, Primers, &c. of 50 different Kinds, by the Groce, Dozen or ſingle.
300 Reams of Writing-Paper, various Sizes and Prices.
Wrapping Ditto per ſingle or Dozen Reams.
Playing Cards by the Groce, Dozen or ſingle Pack.
Slates and Slate Pencils, by the Dozen or ſingle.
Real Dutch Quills, by the 1000 or leſs.
Black and Red Ink-Powder, by the Dozen or ſingle Paper.
A great Variety of Ladies & Gentlemen's Red Morocco Pocket-Books, with and without Inſtruments.
A beautiful Aſſortment of Penknives, Deſk Knives, Folders, &c.
Beſt Iriſh glazed Wafers.
Genuine Dutch Sealing-Wax, Red & Black.
2 Caſes of Engliſh Hats, imported in the Minerva, of the lateſt London *Faſhions*.
A ſmall Aſſortment of Jewelry, Perfumery, &c. &c. with very many other Articles too numerous for an Advertiſement.

☞ Large Additions are made, and are daily making, to his CIRCULATING-LIBRARY.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1799.

N. B. A few Boxes real Havanna Segars.

FOR SALE,
A Lot of Land, near the Duck Manufactory——with a ſmall Dwelling-Houſe thereon.—Inquire of the Printer.

December 10, 1799.

GIBBS & CHANNING
HAVE FOR SALE,
ST. Peterſburgh clean Hemp, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, firſt Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions—Ruſſia and Swedes Iron, flat and ſquare.

BY THE PACKAGE.
Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Sileſias; Creas-a la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedticking; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Heſſian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glaſs Ware, calculated for the Weſt-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Cargo, on ſhort Notice; Molaſſes, per Hogſhead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glaſs; ſuperfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, Dec. 6, 1799.

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN
HAS FOR SALE,
St. Peterſburg Clean Hemp,
Swedes Iron,
Souchong Tea, per Cheſt,
And Molaſſes, per Hogſhead.

Newport, Sept. 24th, 1799.

Juſt received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton.

GUNPOWDER
Hyſon
Souchong
Bohea
} Teas, per Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity.
Tea Cadies.
Waiters.
Boglipores.
Fans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

And for Sale, by
JOHN C. SCOTT.

Newport, June 25, 1799.

FOR SALE,

THE United States SHIP, GEORGE WASHINGTON, of 32 Guns, now lying in the Harbour of Newport—the principal Part of her Timbers are Live Oak and Red Cedar; ſhe is very burthenſome, and calculated for the INDIA Buſineſs.——To be ſold with, or without her Guns and military Equipment.

Inventory may be ſeen, and the Terms known, by applying to
GIBBS & CHANNING.

December 31, 1799.

FOR SALE,
A very good Cow and Calf, and a Number of young Cattle. Apply to
ELISHA COGGESHALL.

January 27.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on FRIDAY the 21ſt Day of February next, at XI o'Clock, A. M.
A Large, Three-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, with the Two Shops adjoining:——Very conveniently ſituated in a public Part of the Town—late the Eſtate of OLIVER DURFEE, Eſq; deceaſed.

Newport, January 20, 1800.

FOR SALE,
A very neat Franklin STOVE, almoſt New.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Jan. 20, 1800.

THE underſigned, his Swediſh Majeſty's Vice-Conſul (and authoriſed to tranſact the Conſular buſineſs for his Majeſty the King of Denmark) within the ſtates of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts and Rhode-Iſland, hereby gives Public Notice; that in obedience to recent inſtructions received from his government, it is the duty of all Maſters of Swediſh and Daniſh veſſels, before their ſailing from any port of the above mentioned ſtates, to call upon him, in order to be granted ſuch certificates for their cargoes, as the exigency of the preſent ſtate of the neutral commerce, and the ſeveral decrees of the belligerent powers, render indiſpenſably neceſſary; and that any Maſter of veſſel, belonging to the reſpective nations, or navigating under the protection of their flags, in omitting to take ſuch certificates, will perſonally, ſtand reſponſible for the conſequences.

In the absence of CHARLES F. DEGEN, Eſq;
JOHN C. HAUFF.

Boſton, Jan. 11, 1800.

☞ The reſpective printers at Salem, Newbury-Port, Portland, Portſmouth, Newport and Providence, are requeſted to publiſh the above.

A new Supply of Fall & Winter Goods.

JOHN BOURS, jun.
Reſpectfully informs his FRIENDS, *and the* PUBLIC *in general,*
That he has just received, at his STORE, *opposite General* MARTIN'S,
A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.

Alſo, two Boxes of elegant TRUXTON HATS.

He returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, Dec. 2, 1799.

The FARM, late belonging to GEORGE HAZARD, Eſq; in South-Kingſtown, is to be LET.——It is preſumed that no Perſon will apply to hire it, but one that is acquainted with it; and to him any Deſcription will be unneceſſary.

CARDER HAZARD.

Newport, Dec. 7, 1799.

ETHAN CLARKE
HAS FOR SALE,
A few Pipes of excellent Cogniac Brandy; Claret Wine in Boxes, of 2 Dozen in a Box; Bottled Porter and Brown Stout in Caſks; Molaſſes and New-England Rum by Hogſhead; and Anchors, &c. as uſual.

TO BE LET,
And entered on the 25th of March next,
A FARM, lying in Coggeſhall's Neck, containing 104 Acres, which formerly belonged to James Coggeſhall.——Apply to
THOMAS G. HAZARD.

Newport, Jan. 20, 1800.

NATHAN B. MILLER
Has for Sale,
A few Pipes of BRANDY, of the 5th Proof, *entitled to the Drawback*.—Alſo new Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrel or larger Quantity; and PIMENTO by the Bag.

Oct. 15, 1799.

All Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of Dr. *ISAAC SENTER*, late of Newport, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit the ſame for Settlement; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to
ELIZABETH SENTER, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Newport, Jan. 13, 1800.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
BROKER,
20 Hogſheads New-England Rum, from 95 to 100 Gallons.
20 Hogſheads Molaſſes, good for Retailing.
10 Boxes good Brown Sugar.
20 Hogſheads Weſt-India Rum.
100 Barrels Meſs Beef.
100 Barrels Meſs Pork.
100 Barrels Prime Pork.

He has alſo to ſell, ſundry Dwelling-Houſes, in different Parts of this Town.

He has alſo 4000 Weight good CABIN BREAD on Hand for Sale, cheap for Caſh.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old Gold and Silver.

Newport, 13th January, 1800.

BENJAMIN HILL
Reſpectfully informs his old Customers and the Public in general, that he has opened a Store next Northward of Messrs. Gibbs & Channing's, where he has
AN Aſſortment of WEST-INDIA GOODS, cheap for Caſh.

He alſo continues his BAKING BUSINESS as uſual, on the Wharf below his Houſe—where any Merchant or Captain of Veſſel may be ſupplied with any Quantity of Ship or Pilot Bread, or Crackers, at the ſhorteſt Notice.

Newport, Sept. 17, 1799.

THOSE Perſons who have Demands againſt the Eſtate of *OLIVER R. WARNER*, Eſq; deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them to the Subſcriber for Settlement;—and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to
ELIZABETH WARNER, *Executrix.*

Newport, Jan. 20, 1800.

All Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of JONATHAN JEFFERS, late of Newport, Glazier, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in for Settlement; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are required to make immediate Payment to
SAMUEL JEFFERS, *Adminiſtrator.*

January 27, 1800.